

The Camden Journal.

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THOMAS W. PEGUES.

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Semi-monthly, Monthly and Quarterly advertisements, \$1.50 each insertion.
The space occupied by ten lines (solid, of this size type) constitutes a square.
Payment is required in advance from transient advertisers, and as soon as the work is done, from regular customers.

An Apology.

The severe indisposition of one of our workmen, and the necessary absence of another, is our apology for but half a sheet this week.

The Work Commenced.

The work of laying the track and rebuilding our Rail Road was commenced on Monday. We are pleased to hear that is the intention of the General Superintendent to push the work vigorously until the road is completed.

Camden and Charleston Line of Steamers.

We are pleased to learn that this enterprise is now prospering under the energetic management of Capt. Brown, the proprietor. As the difference of rates of freight is altogether in favor of this line, it is not at all surprising to hear that the results are so favorable. The Waterec, so long abandoned as a medium of communication with Charleston, has become much obstructed by the accumulation of rafts, but Capt. B. has demonstrated that its navigation is still practicable, where a hopeful spirit and intelligent use of proper means are combined to accomplish it. He has achieved success under many discouragements, and merits the hearty support of our community.

The Adjustment Scheme.

The Mercury publishes, with some guaranty of its authority, the plan said to be proposed for the settlement of the political relations of the States. The amendments to the Constitution of the United States suggested, involve these points:

1. The perpetuity of the Union and the denial of the right of secession.
2. The recognition of the public debt of the United States, and perpetual abnegation of the Confederate debt.
3. All persons born or naturalized in the United States are declared citizens thereof, and of the States wherein they reside. No State shall abridge the privileges of such citizens, deprive them of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction, the equal protection of its laws.
4. Representation based upon the number of inhabitants, but excluding any class, who are disfranchised on account of race or color or previous condition of slavery. No State shall require a property qualification beyond two hundred and fifty dollars, nor more education than enough to read the Constitution and write his own name.

The proposed amendments to the State Constitutions establishes a qualification up to the limit prescribed in the above amendment, either property or educational, but provides that no person shall be excluded who has heretofore exercised the elective franchise, or may now be entitled to vote.

We have not space in this issue to comment upon these important measures, but invite our readers to consider them carefully, since, in all probability, they will soon have to determine upon the question of their adoption.

THE LAST PLAN.—The Reconstruction Committee of the House have again incubated, and its last act surpasses all its other efforts in the direction of revolution. Their programme wipes out utterly the present State governments of the Southern States; divides the South into five military districts, each to be governed by army officers of at least the rank of Brigadier-General; gives the right to arbitrate all matters of life and property by military tribunals; forbids the judges of the United States Courts from issuing writs of *habeas corpus*, and in one blow strikes down all civil government, establishing in their place military rule. The most extravagant Radical ought to be satisfied with

this bill, as it suspends the Constitution over a third part of the country, and ignores the authority of the Supreme Court. We understand that this measure, which seeks to transfer millions of people from civil to martial jurisdiction, is to be rushed through, under party tactics, after a single hour's debate. Who says this is not a free and enlightened nation.—*Nat. Rep., 7th.*

WASHINGTON, February 4.—It is evident to any one at present watching national affairs in Washington, that events are ripening which will precipitate either this week or next—certainly within the fortnight—a grand denouement in some one of the conspiracies and counter-efforts of the day. The long impending dissensions in the Radical ranks has at length become so palpable and outspoken among the leaders that even the lay figures of the party no longer attempt to conceal the fact. In the matter of reconstruction, Thad. Stevens is agonized at the thought that barely four weeks remain in which to perfect some method of restoration that will restore the waning unanimity of the party. Beaten both last session and this in his own propositions for accomplishing something tangible in the shape of a Congressional policy, "Old Thad." now stands thoroughly humbled, and possessed of an absorbing anxiety of reaching a conclusion, without regard to who claims its paternity among the rival leaders that surround him. He understands that, unless something is effected and put forth definitely to the world, his leadership of the Thirty-ninth Congress will be declared a failure, and his chances of maintaining such supremacy in the next Congress be scattered to the winds. It is this realization that yesterday led him to declare upon the re-assembling of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, over which he was called to preside, that he would accept any plan, or bill devised by any creature of the committee, and upon which they would make a bold zealous endorsement.—Even this concession, or rather appeal, roused no interest in the committee, which, after a half hour's talk, adjourned until Wednesday next. Between Bingham and Butler "old Thad." very sagely concludes that he is going to have a desperate contention in maintaining anything like his present mastery over this weak and languid Congress. Bingham has already fairly vanquished him on his own ground in defeating the Enabling Act before the House a week ago, and, though the former does not as yet essay to institute any legislation touching reconstruction himself, yet having held Stevens at bay for the brief residue of the present session, it is hardly probable that he will fail to take the initiative when the mastering of the Fortieth Congress results in placing his opponent still further out of the pale of undisputed potency.

FEBRUARY 9.—Banks, yesterday, in appealing to Stevens against pressing a vote, used the following language: "I believe that a day or two devoted to the subject of reconstruction of the Government will bring us to a resolution in which we shall agree, in which the two houses shall agree, and in which the people of the country will sustain us, and in which the President will give us his support." This speech gives rise to various speculations. It is understood, however, that Banks was frequently in council with Southerners recently here, and that he favors their proposed policy. Banks intimated that any Congressional policy would be futile in operation if opposed by the Executive. We must have laws in which the Executive will co-operate in order to make those laws effective. If we fail to secure co-operation in laws, it is our duty to drop law-making and consider the purposes and the position of the President himself.

Daily News.

TRANSPORTATION OF FREEDMEN.—Major General Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, issued today the following order to the assistant commissioners throughout the country:

"The special attention of the assistant commissioners of this bureau is called to the subject of transportation. Transportation is given only to relieve the Government of the support of the indigent, and to enable those in extreme want to reach places where they can provide for themselves. Hereafter no orders for trans-

portation of freedmen or refugees will issue except from this office; and every application, besides the rigid conditions already imposed, must set forth clearly the fact of extreme destitution, which must be certified to by the assistant commissioner in person."
N. Y. Herald.

The Negro Bond Question—An Interesting Case.

The last number of the Pickens Courier publishes the Circuit Decree of Chancellor Johnson in the case of Calhoun vs. Calhoun, which was heard at Pickens C. H., in July, 1866. An appeal will be taken, and the case decided finally, at the May term of the Court of Appeals. From the important principles involved in the decision, the case is interesting not merely to the profession, but to our citizens generally.

Charleston Courier.

It seems that in May, 1854, Mrs. Florida Calhoun and her daughter, Cornelia M. Calhoun, conveyed the Fort Hill plantation and fifty negro slaves to A. P. Calhoun, for the sum of forty nine thousand dollars, taking his individual bond for the whole amount, payable in fifteen years, and secured by two separate mortgages, one of the Fort Hill Tract, and the other of the negroes. The bill was filed on the 18th March, 1866, to foreclose the mortgage, and secure the payment of the whole amount of the bond, and for the defendants, (the heirs of A. P. Calhoun, dec'd.) various defences were urged:

1st. It was insisted that the widow was only entitled to dower in the land, after payment of the purchase money of the same, and not to the whole mortgage debt, and that the personal estate is to be applied to the satisfaction of the mortgage. This last proposition the Chancellor admits, but controverts the first in these words: "A widow can only take dower in land mortgaged by the husband, at the time of purchase, and as a part of the same transaction, subject to the payment of the mortgage debt, whether the same was in whole or in part only, for the purchase money of the land, provided the same is receivable at law."

2d. It was contended that the consideration of the bond had failed, inasmuch as it had been given for negro property, who had been emancipated. On this point, the Chancellor remarks: "For more than ten years after the purchase, there was no complaint of any failure of consideration, and is not alleged, there was any intrinsic defect in the titles when the bond was given. At the time, property in slaves, as in every thing else, was subject to be destroyed by revolution, and it has been so destroyed. But did not intestate buy them with the contingency distinctly before him that the institution of slavery might in a short time be abolished, either by a revolution in the government, or by constitutional amendment? It is well known that the value of slaves at different times, was greatly affected by the political aspects of the country. And I think it may safely be taken for granted, that when the intestate made the purchase, he took the chances of emancipation into consideration, and paid such a price as he supposed the intrinsic value of the slaves lessened by such chances would justify him in doing. * * * * * But it is insisted that the institution of slavery was not abolished until it was done by our State authorities. If the State did the act freely, and not in compliance with the demands of an authority which she was forced to obey, then the owners of slaves might be justified in presenting claims against the State for their value, but not in refusing to pay the parties from whom they purchased them, the amount they had agreed to pay for them before their emancipation. Again, with regard to the result of adopting the rule contended for he says: "And if such a rule were adopted, in relation to executory contracts for slaves, it would be difficult for the Courts of Equity to stay their hands in executed contracts for them, when the equities for relief would be precisely the same, except, perhaps, that the more grasping creditor had compelled payment by sacrificing the property of his debtor when the more indulgent one had given time, as a special favor to the purchaser."

3. It was insisted on in behalf of defendants that the condition of the mortgage being broken before the act of emancipation, the legal estate of

the negroes vested in the mortgagee, who must sustain the loss. The Chancellor cites a number of authorities to show that there is no foundation for this doctrine, and that until foreclosure the right of property remains in the mortgagor—the mortgagee, though he has the legal title, is not regarded as the owner, and has no interest which is subject to levy and sale by execution.

COTTON AND GORN.—The New Orleans Crescent says, Cotton is low.—Its net return to the planter, after paying tax, freight, commission and expenses, is not more than it was before the war, and the expenses of raising it, yet to come out, is treble.

Is not this enough to satisfy us that it is our interest to raise more corn and less cotton?

CLOSING UP THE RANKS.

The Constitutional Union, of Washington, says: The spring campaigns are being opened with great vigor by the Democracy and the friends of the Union. In Ohio and in Connecticut the platforms are laid down in such unmistakable language that even the wayfaring man, though a fool and a radical, need not err therein. It is encouraging to know that throughout our entire ranks there is harmony in action, a unity of plan, and that our whole force is devoted to the execution of the grand object to save the Union and to early complete the great work of restoration. To again perfect the Union of these States is our paramount idea, and in our efforts to accomplish it, we display a singleness of purpose which is completely paralyzing the hands of the opposition.

The people, in whom an unwavering trust has been reposed, are emerging from the clouds of radical fanaticism and hate in which they have been enveloped, and see with the clearness of a demonstration how wickedly they have been deceived. The President is rapidly assuming his rightful place, with increased favor, in the thoughts and affections of the people, and all are, on every hand, acknowledging that the Union can only be saved, with all its blessings, by a rigid adherence to his wise and constitutional policy. As the chart and the compass is the guide of the mariner, and without which he would be lost in unknown seas, so to the President is the Constitution and the teachings of the fathers. To them he adheres, and while so doing the ship of State is safe.

AN INTREPID SOUTHERN GIRL.

A majority of the newspaper readers in this city will no doubt remember the account given last April of a startling tragedy in Putnam County, resulting in the death of two Yankee outlaws and the most fatal wounding of another, the instrument used on the occasion being an ordinary chopping axe, in the hands of Miss Marina Gunter, an amiable young lady, moved for the moment to desperate frenzy by the inhuman treatment her aged father was receiving from these merciless tormentors. Each of these fiends was armed with pistols and knives, and at the time of their "sudden taking off" were belaboring their almost helpless victim with clubs and stones. It was doubtless their intention to murder Mr. Gunter, and for this purpose had visited his house at night, and heedless of the cries and entreaties of his wife and children, dragged him some 300 yards from home, beating and cursing him every step of the way. But a terrible vengeance awaited them. In the height of their power and passion, a well-directed blow from the hands of the intrepid Marina sent the axe to the handle in the body of one of the miscreants, and in another moment the same bloody instrument, gleaming in the moonlight, went crashing into the skull of another. But there was yet another of the despicable trio, more artful than the rest, to receive a portion of this well merited vengeance. Seeing his companions upon the ground weltering in their blood, Patton drew his pistol and threatened to shoot the girl if she advanced upon him. Thus held at bay for the instant, she could do no better than to hurl the axe at her valiant foe, having the good luck to almost sever his arm from his body. Mr. Gunter and his son were soldiers in the Confederate army, and this fact had secured for him the ill will of his radical neighbors.

NOVEL MODE OF COMMITTING SUICIDE.—The following extraordinary account of a determined attempt at suicide gravely related by the *Epoca* of Madrid: "The individual in question being tired of his life, resolved to take such measures as must infallibly ensure his death. To that end he started for the sea shore, provided with a ladder, a rope, a loaded pistol, a bottle of poison, and a box of matches. Having some time discovered a post standing a little way out in the water, he fixed his ladder against it, and ascending, fastened one end of the cord to the top and passed a slip knot around his neck, swallowed the poison, and striking a light set fire to his clothes; then placing the pistol to his ear, kicked away the ladder, but in doing so his hand swayed and as he fired at the same moment, the bullet, instead of penetrating his brain, divided the rope, and he fell into the sea extinguishing his burning garments; also, a quantity of salt water he swallowed caused him throw up the poison he had taken; so that he scrambled on the shore, convinced that his time had not yet arrived."

A Memphis paper says that colored aristocracy seems to be coming to grief. Last week George Washington was convicted in Richmond for stealing a lot of old iron, and "James K. Polk" for a similar freedom with other people's property. "Horace Groceley" was found guilty of murder in Charleston, on Monday, and will soon expiate a life of rascality on the gallows. In New Orleans, "Andrew Jackson" was in limbo for fobbing a hen roost. We advise the colored gentry to select, hereafter only such names as Ben. Butler, Thad. Stevens, Chas. Sumner, James Ashley, etc.—they may prove more lucky in their effects upon character.

THE HORRORS OF SLAVERY.—The Richmond *Whig* relates the following incident as illustrative of the horrors of slavery:

We were never so forcibly struck with the horrors of this barbarous institution as on yesterday. We saw a white-eyed, black-skinned damsel of tender years, whom we had often seen before when she was in high glee, and had enough of this world's goods to fill her stomach and clothe her back at "ole massa's" expense. She was trudging along through the snow, with scanty raiment, and very shoe, looking for one of her blue liberators who would put his hand into his pocket and relieve her necessities. But, alas, it was pitiful; for, though there was a whole city full of Yankees and friends, she found none until she met with an ex-Confederate soldier, who had lost an arm in battling for his country. He put his only hand in his pocket, drew forth his only half dollar and cheerfully gave it to the dusky wail who had been set adrift on the merciless sea of misery and starvation. "Whar is de Buro?"

The Richmond Examiner likens State sovereignty to the "Sleeping Beauty in the fairy tales," and thinks that "though it slumber for a hundred years, some future generation will become enamored of its loveliness, and will marry it again to that constitution from which, in our day, it has been so unhappily and rudely divorced."

"My dear boy," said a young lady to a precious youth of eighteen, "does your father design that you should tread the thorny and intricate path of a profession, the straight and narrow way of the ministry, or revel in the flowery fields of literature?"—"No marm; dad says he's gwine to set me to work in the tater patch."

Notice to Debtors.

I HAVE in my hands, for collection, many claims of the following parties and estates:—
Estate of William A. Annum,
Benjamin McCoy,
William Wilson,
Jane Wilson,
William B. Fletcher,
And others. Also of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, Morris Meyer, C. Matheson & Co. John Brown, Son & Co.
And others.
It is desirable to both creditor and debtor, and advantageous to the community that suits be avoided. To that end, liberal settlements, on time or for cash, will be preferred by all the above parties, as well as most other claims in my hands, on prompt application to
WM. M. SHANNON,
Att'y. at Law.
Feb. 14.—2t

For Rent.

THE RESIDENCE and Premises on Broad street, attached to the Branch Bank, ALSO.
That COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE, on Fair-street, Kirkwood, formerly belonging to Col. William A. Annum.
The RESIDENCE in East Kirkwood, known as the Levy House, adjoining the residence of Dr. Salmon.
Also.
That RESIDENCE on Lytleton street, Kirkwood, adjoining the premises of Wm. B. McDowell and others, occupied recently by Mr. Burnett. Apply to
WM. M. SHANNON.
Feb. 14.

South-Carolina Rail Road.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 22, 1867.
IN consequence of the delay in the unloading of Cars at Way Stations, and the serious interruption of transportation thereby, receipts for WAY FREIGHT will only be given for goods to be put out at the risk of the consignee.
H. T. PEAK,
General Superintendent.

The Bank of Camden, S. C.

FEBRUARY 14, 1867.
DEBTORS to this Bank, either as Principals or Security, are once more earnestly requested to come to new terms, which shall be most liberal on the part of the Bank. But all debts not previously arranged, will be put in the hands of an Attorney on the 26th instant.
W. E. JOHNSON, Pres't.
Feb. 14.

Notice.

I WILL sell before the Court House, in Camden, on the first Monday in March next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., to the highest bidder, for cash, one Turpentine Still, put up near W. E. Higgins Mill. Levied on and to be sold to foreclose a mortgage executed by Wm. B. Sykes to D. D. Hockett and George Alden.
E. E. SILL, Agent for G. Alden.
Feb. 11.

IN EQUITY—Kershaw.

Es Parte of SIMON FAIR, Solicitor.
Bill to Perpetuate Testimony.
WHEREAS, G. V. ANCKER has applied to me to perpetuate testimony in regard to the Deed of Release hereinafter described. Title from Thomas Ancker to G. Ancker, for lot situated in the town of Camden, bounded on the north by premises of Wm. E. Higgins, on the east by Lytleton street, and on the west by lands of Miss H. H. DeLoach. All parties having a like or opposite interest, and desiring to come forward and cross-examine the witnesses who may be produced, are warned to appear before the Commissioner in Equity at his office on Wednesday, the 27th day of March next, when such evidence, if not related, shall be deemed to be true.
J. DUNLAP, C. E. & D.
Feb. 14.

Notice to Guardians, Trustees, and Receivers.

ALL Guardians, Trustees, Receivers and other persons who are required to account to my office, are hereby warned to make their returns on or before the 15th day of April next. Rules will be issued against all who fail.
J. D. DUNLAP, C. E. & D.
Comm'r's Office, Feb. 14.

Estate Sale.

BY permission of A. L. McDonald, Ordinary for Kershaw District, I will sell on Saturday, the second day of March next, at the late residence of Daniel Heron, of Kershaw District, Dec'd, the residue of the stock, Cattle, Household and Kitchen Furniture. Terms made known on the day of sale.
J. E. RODGERS, Exor.
Feb. 14.

ESTATE SALE.

BY permission of A. L. McDonald Ordinary for Kershaw District, I will offer for sale at the late residence of Angus McLeod, deceased, on Saturday the 23rd day of February, inst., the TRACT OF LAND, belonging to the estate of said deceased, and known as the McCaskill Place, situated on the waters of Black River, in Kershaw District, containing 218 acres more or less, bounded on the south by lands of Jesse Adkinson and J. E. Rodgers, west by lands of W. P. Price and Merritt Peritt, and north by lands of S. M. Boykin and others.
Terms made known on the day of sale.
J. E. RODGERS, Exor.
Feb. 1.

JUST RECEIVED.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Citron, Currants, Almonds, Filberts, English Walnuts, Essences of Lemon and Vanilla, Buckwheat, Golden Syrup, Superior Family Flour, Soda, Sugar, Wine and Butter Crackers.
Dec. 14. A. M. KENNEDY.

For Rent.

THE House of Mrs. S. A. C. Lee, opposite Mr. James Dunlap's containing six upright and two attic Rooms. The necessary Outbuildings, are attached, and a large Stable. All in good repair.
JAMES M. DAVIS, Agent.
Feb. 1.

Notice.

A. D. JONES, Jr., will act as my agent during my absence from the State.
W. F. JONES.
Feb. 8.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of B. McCoy, dec'd, are required to make immediate payment.
B. T. MCCOY,
C. L. MCCOY,
Exors.
Jan 18—14.